

Substances	Limitations
Phosphorothioic acid, <i>O</i> , <i>O</i> , <i>O</i> -triphenyl ester, <i>tert</i> -butyl derivatives (CAS Reg. No. 192268–65–8).	For use only as an extreme pressure-antiwear adjuvant at a level not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the lubricant.
Polyurea, having a nitrogen content of 9–14 percent based on the dry polyurea weight, produced by reacting tolylene diisocyanate with tall oil fatty acid (C ₁₆ and C ₁₈) amine and ethylene diamine in a 2:2:1 molar ratio.	For use only as an adjuvant in mineral oil lubricants at a level not to exceed 10 percent by weight of the mineral oil.
Polybutene (minimum average molecular weight 80,000)	Addition to food not to exceed 10 parts per million.
Polybutene, hydrogenated; complying with the identity prescribed under § 178.3740.	Do.
Polyethylene	Do.
Polyisobutylene (average molecular weight 35,000–140,000 (Flory)).	For use only as a thickening agent in mineral oil lubricants.
Sodium nitrite	For use only as a rust preventive in mineral oil lubricants at a level not to exceed 3 percent by weight of the mineral oil.
Tetrakis[methylene(3,5-di- <i>tert</i> -butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate)]methane (CAS Reg. No. 6683–19–8).	For use only as an antioxidant in lubricants at a level not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the lubricant.
Thiodiethylenebis (3,5-di- <i>tert</i> -butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate) (CAS Reg. No. 41484-35-9).	For use as an antioxidant at levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the lubricant.
Tri[2(or 4)-C ₉₋₁₀ -branched alkylphenyl]phosphorothioate (CAS Reg. No. 126019–82–7).	For use only as an extreme pressure-antiwear adjuvant at levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the lubricant.
Triphenyl phosphorothionate (CAS Reg. No. 597–82–0)	For use as an adjuvant in lubricants herein listed at a level not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the lubricant.
Tris(2,4-di- <i>tert</i> -butylphenyl)phosphite (CAS Reg. NO. 31570–04–4).	For use only as a stabilizer at levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the lubricant.
Thiodiethylenebis(3,5-di- <i>tert</i> -butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate) (CAS Reg. No. 41484–35–9).	For use as an antioxidant at levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the lubricant.
Zinc sulfide	For use at levels not to exceed 10 percent by weight of the lubricant.

(b) The lubricants are used on food-processing equipment as a protective antirust film, as a release agent on gaskets or seals of tank closures, and as a lubricant for machine parts and equipment in locations in which there is exposure of the lubricated part to food. The amount used is the minimum required to accomplish the desired technical effect on the equipment, and the addition to food of any constituent identified in this section does not exceed the limitations prescribed.

(c) Any substance employed in the production of the lubricants described in this section that is the subject of a regulation in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter conforms with any specification in such regulation.

[42 FR 14609, Mar. 15, 1977]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §178.3570, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

§ 178.3600 Methyl glucoside-coconut oil ester.

Methyl glucoside-coconut oil ester identified in §172.816(a) of this chapter may be safely used as a processing aid (filter aid) in the manufacture of

starch, including industrial starch-modified complying with §178.3520, intended for use as a component of articles that contact food.

§ 178.3610 *a*-Methylstyrene-vinyltoluene resins, hydrogenated.

Hydrogenated *α*-methylstyrene-vinyltoluene copolymer resins having a molar ratio of 1 *α*-methylstyrene to 3 vinyltoluene may be safely used as components of polyolefin film intended for use in contact with food, subject to the following provisions:

(a) Hydrogenated *α*-methylstyrene-vinyltoluene copolymer resins have a drop-softening point of 125° to 165 °C and a maximum absorptivity of 0.17 liter per gram centimeter at 266 nanometers, as determined by methods titled “Determination of Softening Point (Drop Method)” and “Determination of Unsaturation of Resin 1977,” which are incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC 20408.